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AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES OAU FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERENCE

LD202225Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1655 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Speech by Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the opening of the OAU Foreign Ministers' Council session in Tripoli on 20 February--live]

[Text] In the name of God; gentlemen; it gives me pleasure to welcome you in your home, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. No doubt the Libyans, men and women, are proud to see this conference held in our country, which is also yours; all the more so since this conference comes in the wake of the meetings of the 30th session of the OAU African liberation coordinating committee.

We welcome you, and voice our pleasure and pride to see these two conferences held in our country. We feel that this honour conferred on us by Africa makes us shoulder great responsibility toward the completion of the liberation of the African Continent; to bringing nearer African unity; and to the final victory of the African man over the forces of racism and colonialism, in its various aspects. [applause]

It gave us all pleasure to see the meetings of the OAU African liberation coordination committee, held here, crowned with success. The reports that had reached you from the African liberation coordinating committee are a step forward on the road to liberation. The victories scored by Africa in liberating its territories from past colonialism indicate to us that, in the future as well, the struggle of Africa will be crowned with success in liberating the rest of African territories still under occupation.

Among the positive steps taken by the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa are the numerous recommendations or resolutions which affirm the determination of the Africans to proceed forward to complete the liberation of the African Continent.

The Africans have realized that the struggle must rise to the level of challenges shown by the racist regimes in Africa. These deep-rooted racist regimes in Africa are being supported by world imperialist forces. Therefore, there was great interest in and support for the recommendations of the committee for the liberation of Africa, for the escalation of the armed struggle so that the apartheid regimes be defeated and leave Africa for the Africans. Placed among the foremost recommendations or resolutions is the setting up of a military committee from among the liberation movements and the confrontation states and also from Nigeria, Guinea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The task of this military committee is to learn the needs of the Africans fighting for freedom and then adopt the practical measures to escalate the armed struggle. My country, which is a member of this military committee, pledges before Africa that it will be in the vanguard of those who offer unlimited help to the African liberation movements and to the African confrontation states in order to defeat the racial discrimination regimes and expel the detested white colonialism from the African Continent.

What attracted our attention during the meetings of the coordination committee for the liberation of Africa were the attempts of trusteeships which are being forced on Africa even though they were rejected colonialist attempts. From the practical aspect, they [illegible] also abortive attempts and they would not yield any positive results.

It is here that the representative of Namibia announced the failure of the five Western countries which is involved in dealing with the problem of Namibia. This is indicative of the fact that the attempts by the European states, the Western states, the imperialist Western states--whether American or European--to be involved in tackling African problems are not for the purpose of settling these problems, but for the purpose of imposing a trusteeship on Africa and of the continuation of the colonialists' domination over Africa. Even if some countries are granted independence, it must be nominal independence.

If defeated militarily in Africa, European colonialism changes its style to become political colonialism; if defeated politically it becomes an economic colonialism to colonize Africa economically; if defeated economically, it changes it style and colonizes it spiritually; if defeated spiritually, it changes its style and colonizes it culturally. We can actually see several forms of colonialism in Africa.

The colonialist military base on African soil plays the same role which is played by Western missions and by the Christian church and by the Western monopolist companies and also by the colonialist Western schools. All are colonialist methods which ultimately work for the realization of the same aim--namely, the continuation of the colonization of Africa in one form or another.

They believe that this can deceive the Africans. This belief is evidenced by the fact that they look upon the black man in Africa as an imperfect human being; evidence of this is their belief in racial discrimination between white and black. Why do they scorn the black? Why do they carry out medical experiments on the black, just as such experiments are carried out in Europe and America on rabbits and mice? It is because they believe that the black man is not a real man. This sick mentality of the white man has made him believe that the Africans are stupid and would not recognize the styles of colonialism when these styles are altered and changed. Colonialism now is being reassured and is saying to itself that evidently Africa will be under its domination, because, colonialism tells itself, if I am defeated militarily, I still have the monopolies and exploiting monopolist companies which sap African resources and consequently the blood of the Africans; these companies are well-established in most African countries. Colonialism is aware of the fact that there is an alternative to armies and to companies, which is political domination. It believes that it can dominate the African's mentality politically, and that from its capital cities and embassies in Africa it can manipulate African policy in a direction which is desired by colonialism. The colonialists believe this. Furthermore, they say should they fail in these fields, there are still other fields which will bring Africa under their domination: their spiritual domination over Africa.

The Christian missionaries who entered Africa centuries ago were the ones who paved the way to Western colonialism in Africa. They were not there for the purpose of spreading the divine religion in Africa, but for the purpose of spreading the religion of colonialism. As for obliterating the African languages and civilizations and replacing them with the French, English and Portuguese languages and other colonialist Western languages, this also was an attempt to continue the domination of colonialism of Africa culturally.

This is what made Africa divided into parts; one speaks French, the other speaks English and others speak other languages. France still believes that the French-speaking group revolves around France. When France tried to see if this group still travels in its orbit, it set a precedent which became a routine tradition.

It is the meeting of the French president--I do not mean the current French president or any other one in particular, but I mean any French president--with the French-speaking Africans. Each time any one of them is missed from the meeting, the president then knows that the one who did not attend has been liberated from French domination and that the trick and the game did not work.

Thus, with each invitation to meet with the French president, France does this reckoning to see how many accepted the invitation and how many rebelled. Is this attempt destined to failure or is it going to entrench itself so that this group may revolve around French policy? Britain once hoped to turn the English-speaking people into a group which circles in the orbit of British policy. The colonial powers want those who speak their language to turn their countries into a source for raw materials for their industries and for food.

Sadly, the colonial powers even today are successful in some important fields, and these are headed by monopolistic control. While the Africans live in the jungle barefoot and naked, the colonialists enjoy comfortable living at their expense.

Europe's factories rely a great deal on the raw materials of Africa. Africa is considered a mine that supplies the factories of the colonial powers with raw materials.

Brothers, we have to employ our political awakening in liberating Africa economically. For how long will the African man continue to accept experiments taking place on his own (?soil)? When these experiments are successful, they are not applied in the interest of the African man but for the benefit of the European and American man. Heart transplant experiments in South Africa are well known to the entire world. Why are these experiments carried out intensively in South Africa? Because they are carried out on the black man. When these experiments become successful they will not be used for treating the black man but they will be used in treating the American and European man.

For how long will Africa remain dark while African uranium is transformed into an energy that gives light to the colonial powers--that is, turning uranium into energy used in producing electricity? For how long will the African man continue to live in the jungle or in a hut when Africa's potentials are used in building skyscrapers in Europe and America? These are the things that call for revolution in Africa. African man cannot bear more injustice and oppression and the more enlightened the sons of Africa become, the sooner the end of these tragedies will be realized.

To be able to meet at such a conference of foreign ministers and at other conferences of this level and to be able to meet at African summit conferences and establish an African unity--the Organization of African Unity--this shows that the future is in favor of Africa and that time is in favor of liberating Africa. If it were not for the political awakening and the vigilance in Africa, we would not be meeting at this great conference. For Africa being (?able to hold such) a conference is proof that Africa is not as the colonialist imagines it to be--foolish and ignorant and able to be deceived and taken in by his methods.

This gathering confirms that Africa is awakened and capable of meeting and of deciding its own destiny. This has been confirmed by the representative of Namibia when he said that the five states which are tackling the Namibia problem are failing in tackling this problem. Why, then, do we not demand that these states leave African issues alone?

The strange thing about colonialists is that, after this failure and after the colonialists knew that they could not achieve any success in tackling African issues, they still continue in their attempts to impose guardianship on Africa and treat it with disrespect and flout their will.

Even in the question of the Horn of Africa which was raised recently, a group of Western powers warned, and they made themselves custodians of, this African problem. They have ignored Africa's will and they disregarded the Africans as if the OAU does not exist or as if the institutions which stem from the OAU are nonexistent and as if this area where the conflict is taking place is a jungle that belongs to all and is not part a continent which should be respected in the world.

We must make these colonial vagabonds stop. If not, Africa will rise up against this blatant defiance of its will and this contempt and disregard of Africa.

Africa could flare up once again. The spirit of violence would be kindled among the sons of Africa who would burn out the remnants of colonialism, and thus the land of Africa will become so hot that the white colonialist cannot set foot on it. [words indistinct] that a group of European countries should style themselves as guardians of the Horn of Africa, as if Africa were a child that needs guardianship. There is the problem of Namibia. A group of colonialist countries are standing behind the racist regime in South Africa. They are the same countries that are creating the problem in Namibia.

The Namibian delegation here proposed a solution, namely the total withdrawal of the South African forces from Namibian soil and the holding of free elections under the supervision of the United Nations and not under a particular group of colonialist countries whose intentions toward Africa are suspect. Among the resolutions worthy of attention too--the resolutions adopted by the African liberation coordination committee--was the committee's declaration that the solution which is sought to be imposed on Zimbabwe is a false and rejected settlement. The African liberation committee also called on African leaders not to recognize the outcome of the settlement reached internally with the racist regime in Zimbabwe. Why? This solution perpetuates the colonialist presence in Zimbabwe. It makes Zimbabwe's independence only nominal and it gives an outwardly legitimate appearance to the racist regime. This is a very serious game, for its aim is to maintain the status quo--that is, to keep white rule in Zimbabwe.

We must reject this politically. On the other hand, in order to emphasize this political rejection and make it successful, we must escalate the armed struggle which the Zimbabwe liberation movements are waging. We must stand solidly behind the armed struggle in Zimbabwe and defend the confrontation states which are the target of reaction by Zimbabwe's racist regime because guerrilla operations are launched from these countries, namely Mozambique, Angola--which is the target of attack by South African forces from Nambia--Zambia and the rest of the territories that might be the target of reaction by the racist regime as a result of the escalation of armed struggle.

The colonialist whites must understand that we have decided to step up armed struggle against them because we are fighting in our land, in our African Continent, to liberate it. For this reason, we are fighting with our backs to the wall; there is no room for defeat for us. Colonialism is the one which indulges in adventures, which comes by sea to subdue Africa.

As for South Africa, there have been a number of remarks about it. First, we can not but step up the fight, we can not but enable the two liberation movements in South Africa--namely, the National Congress for the Liberation of South Africa and the Unified National Congress for the Liberation of South Africa--to enable them to unite and to step up the armed struggle.

Africa must jointly exert a political effort in order to facilitate from now on the uprooting of this heinous regime from South Africa. Africa should pressurize the international community into committing itself to boycotting the racist regime of South Africa. It has become clear to the Africans, to the liberation movements and to the OAU African liberation coordinating committee--the latter stressed this in its recent meetings--that, regrettably, Iran is still supplying South Africa with oil. The policy of the Iranian Government must be opposed, so that it stops assisting this racist regime in our African Continent. The fact that the Government of Iran persists in this business means that it is feeding the colonialist, racist regime in Africa; it is an action that is hostile and damaging to the Africans. Should the Government of Iran continue supplying the racist regime of South Africa with oil, the Africans must take a definite political and economic attitude toward the Iranian Government.

This committee also recommended--all these recommendations mentioned require a united African-international effort to yield fruit--a ban on nuclear cooperation with South Africa. Unfortunately, there are colonialist states which have enabled the racist regime in South Africa to secure a number of nuclear reactors. It is obvious that colonialism wants to turn South Africa into a [word indistinct] base for it, equipped with nuclear weapons, so that all Africa would be under the nuclear terror of this racist regime. You are aware of the fact that in the past certain colonialist states enabled this regime to manufacture warplanes. This political effort of ours is supported by a UN resolution; therefore, it is supported by the United Nations. It calls for boycotting the racist regime in South Africa.

The coordination committee for the liberation of Africa also noted the existence of late of an agreement between the racist regime in Palestine and the racist regime in South Africa to establish firmly the foothold of the racist regimes in these two places.

You are also aware that the Committee of 24 which held its meeting in Lusaka and which was presented in Cairo in the form of a political charter at the African foreign ministers' conference in March-April 1977, is a political charter which recommends the continuation of the intensification of the political and economic boycott of racist regimes in Palestine and in Africa. Unfortunately, following the convening of this conference in Egypt, and in accordance with this political declaration and the political charter, the Government of Egypt broke the seige on the racist regime in Palestine and enabled it to pass through the Suez Canal--the canal which had been closed to it since the so-called colonialist phenomena--Israel--emerged in Palestine after World War II.

Rhodesia was another colonialist phenomena arising from World War II that emerged in Zimbabwe. It also offered its facilities to become economically stronger. It is the colonialist forces who are responsible for this, the forces which stand behind these schemes. There is no doubt that the Egyptian Government is now under American domination. It is America that wants the racist regimes to live and revive and become stronger. It wants to be the master in Africa and in Palestine.

This action which leads to the breaking of the seige against the racist regime in Palestine is an act hostile to the freedom of Africa. This is because it wants the racist regime to revive. The Africans are not so dumb as not to see the fateful link between the racist regime in Palestine and the racist regimes in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Cooperation among these regimes is close because it is one of destiny. The fall of the racist regime in Palestine will help bring down the racist regimes in Africa and the fall of the racist regimes in Africa will help bring down the racist regime in Palestine.

How can we permit an African country [Egypt] to lift the seige against a racist regime and to provide it with the conditions to get stronger and to regain what it had lost?

The cause of African freedom cannot be the subject of niceties. The strife between us and the racist imperialists is one of existence: Either the racist regimes remain masters or we remain masters of our countries.

As you have seen, this talk certainly does not please the governments that are subservient to imperialism and which are in alliance with the racist regimes and which form a fifth column inside Africa. They herald the return of neo-imperialism.

Oddly enough, following the conclusion of the meetings of the African liberation coordination committee, voices rose in France, at the French National Assembly and in the pro-government press in France, claiming that the African liberation coordination committee's dealing with the question of Reunion Island constitutes an interference in French internal affairs. But when France declares that there should be an alliance linking Europe with Africa, it does not consider this to be interference. When it declares that it will protect the French civilian subjects with the force of arms wherever they are in Africa and will protect its resources and trade and declares Africa open to its armies--it does not consider this interference.

Reunion Island, which lies between Mauritius and Madagascar, cannot be other than African. This is where the island is: It lies between the Mauritius and Madagascar. This is the mentality of the European imperialists, the mentality which believes it can treat the Africans with contempt. The truth is that the mentality of the imperialists is the subject of contempt for us Africans. This sick old mentality deserves pity. It belongs to the past.

Reunion Island is an inseparable part of Africa; its freedom supplements that of Africa; its liberation is certain to come just like the rest of Africa: It is our duty to enable the sons of this African island to wrest their independence.

Relations between ourselves and France must be based on respect and mutual benefits and not on the basis of subservience to its [France's] will. I welcome cooperation with France and other countries, but on the basis of equality and respect, and provided that the result of this cooperation is beneficial to both sides, otherwise all other kinds of cooperation and friendship can go to Hell. They seek friendship and cooperation provided that we give up a part of our existence, and a part of our causes of destiny. Such cooperation is rejected. Cooperation based on mutual respect and mutual interest, we welcome, with France and with others.

Not only do we demand the liberation of Reunion, but liberation movements have to be set up in the Maderia Islands which are still under Portugal; also in the islands of Aldabra and (?Amirante) which belong to Britain. These islands, like the Comoro Islands, Madacascar [words indistinct], must be liberated to complete the liberation of African soil.

We have to work for the setting up of liberation movements in these islands, so that they can wrest their independence. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is an African country, does not utter proposals and words only; it is prepared, before the eyes of the world, to show its work, because it believes that these are causes of destiny and are just. It shoulders its responsibility in full before the international community with regard to these causes.

Libyan men and women would bear all burdens resulting from their siding by the just causes; in their declaration of the establishment of the people's authority last year, they undertook to support the causes of freedom and to defend these causes anywhere in the world, and also to protect those who are oppressed for the sake of their causes. In this historic declaration, in accordance with which the people's authority was established in the Jamahiriyah which was a republic. The republic became a Jamahiriyah; the state of the masses, all Libyans, men and women, and it undertook to defend the cause of freedom anywhere in the world.

The OAU African liberation coordinating committee on the other hand noted that some African states delay the payments of their contributions to the budget and fund of the committee. We must be conscious of this negative aspect. The Jamahiriyah has made the following proposal: The Jamahiriyah pays the contributions of those states, now due, until the latter are able to pay the Jamahiriyah back. This is due to our eagerness to keep the budget and fund of the African liberation coordinating committee from being affected. We said that perhaps some African states had failed to pay their contributions due to economic circumstances; and therefore, one should take such circumstances into account. The Jamahiriyah pays the delayed contributions now, and will be paid back later. I hope to see this proposal put forward by the Jamahiriyah accepted by you, and by our presidents.

On the other hand, the Jamahiriyah is exerting intensified efforts to bring about an African economic order, independent from foreign monopolies, based on partnership. Dozens of companies and a great number of banks have been set up between the Jamahiriyah and dozens of African states on this basis, the basis of partnership. This means that any African state that has money goes into partnership with another African state that has resources other than money. Adding African raw materials to African money in a joint venture, beneficial to both sides, is the way to set up an independent inter-African economy. If this idea succeeds, it will replace foreign monopolies.

Naturally, colonialism will fight you, cast doubt on this idea, and impede your cooperation with one another. Why? Because colonialism wants to maintain the existence of colonialist monopolies in the interest of colonialist states. The committee also noted that an international conference would be held in Geneva next August for the struggle against racism. The committee believes that the African states should attach importance to this conference and make it a high level one, so that the conference may lead to positive results against racism, bearing in mind that the African Continent is the first to be harmed by racism.

I want to say to you that I am sorry the countries I mentioned are not all the frontline countries. Certainly there is Botswana, Swasiland, Lesotho, Tanzania--all these are also frontline states. The ones I mentioned were actually those who constantly have been subjected to attacks by the racist armies, foremost of which is Mozambique, by the racist regime in Zimbabwe and Angola, by the forces of the racist regime in South Africa which occupies Namibia. Certainly Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana are all frontline states.

Regarding South Africa there is something I should say. The African liberation coordination committee has noted that attempts are being made to give tribal independence inside South Africa and within the racist hegemony. We must beware these methods.

There is one thing for which we felt happy, and undoubtedly all the Africans felt happy about it. By this I mean that we have established that fire has ceased inside Chad between the government and the Chad National Liberation Front [FROLINAT]. This was the result of efforts that deserve all thanks, efforts exerted by Sudan, Niger, and the Jamahiriyah. We wish to express our gratitude to President Malloum and the Chad Government for responding to the cease-fire. Another thing which calls for happiness and deserves appreciation is that President Malloum has expressed readiness to meet with his neighbors, particularly in the Jamahiriyah, to solve any differences that might exist with an African fraternal spirit when he felt that there are imperialist quarters and there are imperialist agents and pawns in Africa. You know them well. They want to turn the Chad issue into an international one so that they open the door anew for the imperialist forces to return to Africa.

The Chad Government has felt that there is an attempt to internationalize the issue and turn this internal question into an international one, not to serve Chad's interests but to serve the interests of imperialism and its agents whom imperialism manipulates as a cats-paw in Africa.

The initiative of President Malloum has blocked the way of the agents of imperialism, imperialism which had hoped that matters would get worse within Chad. They declared they are ready to send arms and military hardware to inflame the fire inside Chad and so that fighting may continue in Chad. Instead of saying fighting must stop and fire must cease and peaceful efforts and fraternal mediation must be made and these problems be solved amicably, they said they are ready to send arms to Chad.

Is the fighting in Chad a fighting against the racist regimes and imperialism and the imperialist bases? No, not at all. It is fighting among the Chadian people themselves. [words indistinct] They think Africa is foolish to be taken in by such statements. These statements were made only to inflame fire in Africa and to internationalize it. This is what imperialism wants.

We must also thank President Numayri who exerted great efforts in cooperating with us in this regard. We must also thank President Seyni Kountche who was also in contact with the parties concerned. I must also point to the role President Eyadema, Emperor Bokassa, and President Omar Bongo, all of whom exerted efforts and prepared the ground for reaching this result several months ago. [applause]

I have a feeling that the colonialist quarters will be angry because of the cease-fire in Chad and because of the meeting of African brothers from Chad, the Jamahiryah, Sudan, and Niger in one place and under the banner of African fraternity and unity of African destiny, and their realization that the real enemy is the racist regime and the foreign monopolies that impose backwardness on us. Colonialism in all forms is the enemy against which they all should stand. As for those who flee in the face of the racists who occupy our land and welcome new colonialism, they are the ones who boast about sending arms to Africa so that African countries fight one another. There is no doubt that colonialist quarters in Western countries will also be angry because we demand the liberation of the rest of the African soil--in the islands which are occupied by Britain, Portugal, and France.

They are shouting but the voice of freedom in Africa is louder than their shouting. Let them take their hands off Africa and let Africa remain for Africans. Africa has no ally but itself. Peace be upon you. [applause]

OAU AFRICAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

LD192222Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The African liberation coordinating committee has issued resolutions and recommendations in support of African struggle, including a resolution on the 15th anniversary of the committee, which says:

The OAU African liberation coordinating committee met for its 30th regular session in Tripoli from 13 to 18 February 1978. It considers the establishment of the African liberation committee and the liberation fund in 1963 an important step by independent African governments to shoulder their sacred responsibility toward the liberation of Africa. While recalling the progress in the decolonization process since 1963 and while convinced of the need to increase efforts to liberate South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the committee calls on all African governments and organizations and all people to give a special donation on African Liberation Day--25 May 1978--for the liberation of South Africa. It calls on the administrative secretary general to extend a call to all friendly governments and various organizations in the world to make donations in cash or goods in support of the struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

Another resolution against racism and racial discrimination says:

The OAU African liberation coordinating committee met for its 30th regular session in Tripoli from 13 to 18 February 1978. It confirms OAU adherence to decolonization and the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms all over the world. It recalls that the United Nations has made the decade 1974-1985 one for combating racism and racial discrimination and it has called on all peoples, governments and establishments to increase their efforts to uproot racism and racial discrimination. It notes that the United Nations has called for an international conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, to be held in Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and notes that efforts should be made to uproot racial discrimination and racism which has tortured Africa and people of African origin. It therefore:

1. Calls on all OAU members for high-level participation in order to contribute actively to make the forthcoming international conference adopt successful measures for combating racism and racial discrimination and [word indistinct].

2. Calls on all governments and friendly organizations to concentrate their efforts to achieve this purpose.

3. Is forming a committee to prepare a report for the following session on the activity of African states and other organizations to facilitate the success of the international conference for combating racism and racial discrimination.

A resolution on Zimbabwe says:

The OAU African liberation coordinating committee met for its regular 30th session in Tripoli in the Jamahiriyah from 13 to 18 February 1978.

It confirms resolution 84/14 which was endorsed by the Council of Heads of State and Government, which urges all movements in Zimbabwe to work under the banner of the Patriotic Front for the continuation of the armed struggle. It is convinced that the current internal [settlement]-- talks between the racist regime and certain elements in the country will yield results harmful to the population of the country. It admits that armed struggle is the main tool for achieving liberation and is the only one capable of preparing for a political solution which will guarantee the true interests of the people of Zimbabwe. It appreciates the efforts made by the confrontation states in the name of the OAU to secure a just solution for the problems of the country in South Africa. Therefore the committee:

1. Rejects the internal talks being held now in Salisbury which aim at maintaining authority in the hands of the white minority and making this appear legitimate.

2. Also rejects any outcome of the false talks being conducted by the racist regime of Smith with unrepresentative elements.

3. Calls on all member-states in the OAU and the United Nations not to recognize the outcome of the talks.

4. Urges all concerned movements to support the Patriotic Front in its talks with Britain --the true legal administration in the country.

5. Calls on all OAU member-states to increase their material and financial assistance to the armed struggle waged by the Patriotic Front.

6. Expresses complete admiration and support of the heads of state, peoples and governments of the confrontation states for their obligation toward the elimination of minority racist regimes in South Africa out of their belief in the lofty principles of the OAU.

The committee recalled its resolutions on South Africa and racial discrimination, which were adopted during its 29th ordinary session in Libreville, Gabon from 23 June to 3 July 1977.

It noted with satisfaction the results of the world conference against racial discrimination held in Lagos, Nigeria from 22 to 26 August 1977.

It denounced once more the so-called independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, and recalled in this respect the resolutions adopted by the OAU, the nonalined countries and the United Nations which denounce and condemn the so-called independence of these artificial tribal entities as null and void and which call on all member-countries to refrain from making any contacts with them whatsoever.

The committee takes into consideration the fact that the racist regime in South Africa has managed to establish the policy of apartheid and to occupy Namibia militarily and to instigate and help the Smith regime to carry out repeated military aggressions against Mozambique and other neighboring countries with the help of the oil it receives steadily from such oil-producing countries as Iran.

The committee notes UN Security Council resolution No 418 of 4 November 1977 providing for an arms embargo on South Africa and considers that this resolution should provide the start of a program of positive measures for the liberation of South Africa, and also notes that the United Nations has declared the year starting on 21 March 1978 as an international year for the fight against racial discrimination.

The committee notes with extreme concern the racist crimes committed by the racist regimes in South Africa, including the use of arms, the torturing and killing of freemen in detention camps, the trials of the strugglers for freedom in accordance with oppressive racist laws, and the establishment of new Bophuthatswana.

It notes with disdain that some international companies and financial institutions are increasing their investments in South Africa.

It also considers that African and world reaction to racial discrimination must be consolidated during the international year for the combat of racial discrimination.

Therefore the African liberation coordinating committee, meeting for its 30th session in Tripoli in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 13 to 18 February 1978:

1. Expresses its solidarity with the national liberation movements in South Africa and congratulates the oppressed South African people on their bold struggle for liberation.

2. Has decided to secure the increasing of financial, material and political support for the liberation movements in South Africa.

3. Supports the Lagos declaration on combating racial discrimination.

4. Asks all the other governments, organizations, universities and institutions to consider the international year for the combat of racial discrimination as a year of action.

5. Calls on the African countries which have not yet stopped all services and facilities to the airlines and ships going to South Africa or coming from it to do so.

6. Calls on the African group at the United Nations to take urgent steps to urge the Security Council to impose sanctions against the racist regime, including the following:

A) The halting of all investments in and loans to South Africa;

B) The imposition of an oil embargo against South Africa;

C) The banning of all nuclear cooperation with South Africa; and

D) The halting of all air and sea services with South Africa.

7. Urges the African group of nations at the United Nations in general, and the Security Council African member-countries in particular, to work to set up on appropriate machinery by the Security Council to insure the strict observation of the arms embargo.

8. Calls on all the peace- and justice-loving nations to extend their positive solidarity to the countries adjoining South Africa and to help them to bolster their economic independence and military defense in the face of the permanent threat of the racist regime.

9. Calls on the international community to consolidate its campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, and calls on all the African and friendly countries to demand the implementation of the laws on prisoners of war in respect of all detained freedom fighters seized by the enemy.

10. Calls on the administrative secretary general fully to cooperate with the committee for the destruction of racial discrimination and the anti-apartheid center by informing all the African countries about those companies and financial institutions which cooperate with the racist regime so that the African countries will take measures against them.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE DENOUNCES EGYPT'S ROLE IN HORN

LD181540Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, said today that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's violations of Kenyan airspace without Kenya's permission by Egyptian aircraft carrying arms to Somalia, and the subsequent seizure of two Kenyan passenger planes, were not only an affront to Kenya's dignity but also an act of provocation toward black African countries.

Feleke was speaking at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning, where he briefed African ambassadors and charges d'affairs accredited to Ethiopia on the consequences of the Egyptian Arab Republic's direct involvement in the naked war of invasion mounted against Ethiopia by the reactionary Somali Government.

The foreign minister reminded the ambassadors and charges d'affaires that President as-Sadat made it clear in a statement he made in Washington 10 days ago that he had already sent arms to Somalia and was planning to send more arms and troops in the future.

Feleke also said that As-Sadat's plan to assist Somalia by sending arms and troops was aimed at guaranteeing the success of the reactionary Somali Government's expansionist policy, which is to invade Ethiopia in violation of the UN and OAU resolutions and charters.

The foreign minister pointed out that Anwar as-Sadat's moves should not be viewed separately from attempts being made to weaken the OAU and to belittle the efforts made by politicians from black African countries. He said that As-Sadat's Washington statement to the effect that he had already assisted Somalia and was planning to do so in the future indicated the existence of a plot to black Africa.

Feleke also noted that it was an open secret that As-Sadat had bartered away the independence, territorial integrity and principled stand of the east African countries with modern weapons he had received as a gift of thanks from the U.S. Government.

In his statement to the ambassadors and charges d'affairs of African states here, the foreign minister said that in order to prove that he had kept the pledge he made in Washington and to show this to the world, particularly to black African people, President as-Sadat had ingored the Kenyan Government's stances of opposition and sent aircraft loaded with arms through Kenyan airspace en route to Mogadiscio.

The foreign minister went to say that the affair had been proven beyond all doubt when an internationally licensed commercial aircraft carrying over 20 tons of explosives and artillery shells was forced down at Nairobi international airport for violating Kenyan airspace.

Feleke repeated that As-Sadat's aggressive act was not only a deliberate affront to Kenya's dignity but also an insult to black Africa.

Feleke stated that instead of apologizing for his shameless violation and his creation of the problem, Anwar as-Sadat had committed yet another shameful act--an act that was nothing less than hijacking. He explained that As-Sadat and seized a Kenyan passenger aircraft which had stopped over at Cairo airport on a regular flight. Later, he ordered Egyptian fighter planes to force down another Kenyan aircraft which had been overflying Egypt on a regular international flight.

The minister repeatedly urged the African diplomats accredited to Ethiopia to view these acts by As-Sadat not only as an offense to Kenya's dignity but also as an insult to black African countries in general.

Feleke asked: What right does As-Sadat have to deliver arms to Siad Barre, who has designs against Kenya no less dangerous than his aims to annex Ethiopian territory, by violating Kenyan airspace after Kenya had openly announced its stance of opposition? He further asked: Is it not a pity that As-Sadat considers hijacking a solution to the problem caused by his flagrant offense against Kenya, a black African country?

Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis stressed that Africa should tell Anwar as-Sadat to shoulder the responsibility for his aggressive measures, which were intended to create problems and were a direct insult to black Africa's dignity.

Explaining the meaning of these recent incidents to the ambassadors, the foreign minister said that they showed unequivocally that As-Sadat, being a key agent of international imperialism in the Horn of Africa, was playing a major role in the big plot hatched by the imperialists against the rest of black Africa.

The foreign minister noted that this point had been emphasized and clearly proven in the statement made by Anwar as-Sadat himself when he said that he had the right to protect the waters of the Nile. He noted that As-Sadat could have been given a dangerous mission by international imperialism and could go beyond protecting the waters of the Nile. The foreign minister said that black African countries should therefore strengthen their unity and be cautious and alert to foil any similar plot that might be directed against sister African countries.

The minister reiterated that As-Sadat was the man who had weakened and divided the Arab League and added that he had risen with determination to divide the Africans, weaken the OAU and to reinstate neocolonialism. He said Anwar as-Sadat's recent deeds showed what his intention was.

Feleke, in his address to African ambassadors, noted that President as-Sadat, in collusion with international imperialists, had (?sold) the dignity and interests of his country and the oppressed masses of Egypt. He said that As-Sadat was also attempting to commit similar crimes against black Africa.

The minister further emphasized that the Egyptian president was pretending to be a man of peace, while trading with imperialism against the basic desires of the Arab people and the occupied Arab territories, and had also become directly involved as a collaborator in the effort for territorial expansionism in black Africa.

The minister said that black Africa would not ignore this matter. The minister noted that the whole world and, in particular, the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of African governments in Ethiopia, know full well that Ethiopia was waging a just defensive war arising out of Somalia's expansionist policy. The minister said that Ethiopia was not only defending its territorial integrity but also the charters and principles of the OAU, the United Nations and the nonalined nations. As-Sadat, working in collaboration with expansionists and invaders in the Horn, had gone against the principles forbidding the forcible annexation of a country's territory.

The foreign minister repeatedly reiterated that black Africa should openly reveal the (?disatisfaction) it feels in this regard.

In his statement, Feleke noted that except for international imperialism and reactionary Arab forces, the rest of the world understood Ethiopia's legitimate stance.

The minister noted that the present situation indicated that there was an intention to change the nature of the aggression mounted against the sisterly country, Ethiopia. The minister said that the imperialist plot started through As-Sadat against Ethiopia was an invasion threatening the whole of black Africa.

The foreign minister requested the ambassadors and the charges d'affaires to immediately inform their governments about the danger of this plot.

In a speech made on behalf of the African governments ambassadors and charges d'affaires present at the meeting, Mr (A. Kila), counselor at the Nigerian Embassy, said that he supported the speech made by Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis and that he viewed the deeds committed by Egypt against Kenya as deeds committed against black Africa as a whole.

Present at the ceremony was Maj Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY IN USSR DISCUSSES SITUATION IN HORN

For a Moscow in English to Africa report of a news conference in Moscow on 17 February involving the Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, Col Tsegaye Meshesha, on the situation in the Horn of Africa and on NATO involvement in the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 21 February USSR DAILY REPORT, page H 2.

ERITREAN REBELS CLAIM DOWNING ETHIOPIAN FIGHTER PLANE

TA210818Y Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 21 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Damascus, Feb 21 (AFP)--Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) secessionist forces shot down an Ethiopian fighter bomber over Agordat in western Eritrea yesterday, the Eritrean News Agency (ENA) reported here.

The bomber was part of a squadron which "bombarded systematically the town liberated by ELF all day," the agency said. The damaged aircraft fell on the village of Sabar 20 kms (12 miles) northeast of Agordat, ENA said, citing an ELF spokesman.

The bomber was the third Ethiopian military aircraft shot down at Agordat, ENA said.

KENYA

PRESIDENT KENYATTA CHAIRS IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING

LD171526Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, today at the state house, Nakuru, chaired a cabinet meeting where matters of national importance were discussed. This was the first cabinet meeting this year. After the meeting, President Kenyatta joined cabinet ministers for a group photograph.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO DENIES ETHIOPIANS NEARING JIJIGA

LD211558Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The group of international newsmen who were recently taken on a tour of liberated parts of Harar Province by the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] have described as a blatant lie Abyssinian claims that their forces were within 30 kilometers of Jijiga.

A spokesman of the group said they had visited Jijiga, Fayambiro and the village of (Chinaseni) where the WSLF forces were occupying heavily fortified positions and in full control of all strategic points. The spokesman said that during their stay in Fayambiro, the two sides had continuously exchanged heavy fire, even though the commandant of the front forces described it as a normal day.

The newsman also said while in Jijiga, they met thousands of Somali inhabitants preparing for national defense and others engaged in development projects in the area. He added that they met 800 persons, including children, women and old people, who had fled from Harar city.

In (Chinaseni) village, the newsmen said they had seen farmers living in caves and shelters following savage air raids on the village by Abyssinian, Russian and Cuban forces.

THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEERS REGISTER; EX-SERVICEMEN JOIN UP

LD181602Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Thousands of volunteers have registered at the special volunteers registration centers, according to SONNA and Mogadiscio Radio reports from the regions. The reports say that the volunteers chanted slogans expressing their readiness to defend the sovereignty of their country and promised to sacrifice their lives and property for their country. They pledged to destroy any party that dared to harm the existence, sovereignty and dignity of the Somali people.

The reports add that ex-servicemen and those who have had experience of previous Somali liberation struggles have now joined the regular armed forces in the fighting.

IVORY COAST

CABINET RESHUFFLE REPORTED: NEW MINISTERS NAMED

PA171633Y Paris AFP in French 2104 GMT 16 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 16 Feb (AFP)--By means of decrees approved by the Council of [illegible] yesterday, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has made the following appointments:

--Mr Jean Baptiste Mockey, minister of state charged with public health and [illegible] (he is leaving the department of social affairs).

--Mr Etienne Ahin, minister of social affairs (he had been serving as minister [illegible] sports popular education and sports).

--Mr Amadou Thiam, minister of information.

--Mr Laurent Dona-Fologo, minister of youth, popular education and [illegible] the portfolio of information).

A previous shuffle took place in the Ivory Coast on 20 July 1977.

Mr Thiam, who will take over the Department [as received] of Information, has already held that post before. He has also been director of Ivoirian Radio Broadcasting and Ambassador to Morocco.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO LEAVES ON VISIT TO GAMBIA, LIBERIA

LD170915Y Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, has left Lagos on an official visit to the Gambia and Liberia, he will be away for 4 days. In Gambia the head of state will be the special guest at the country's independence celebrations tomorrow. General Obasanjo is also to perform the inauguration of the new Banjul-Barra ferry service. The head of state will go to Liberia on Sunday for talks on the improvement of relations between that country and Nigeria.

RHODESIA

SMITH CALLS INTERNAL SETTLEMENT ONLY 'FIRST STEP'

LD2200l0Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0006 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith stressed tonight that his talks with black nationalist leaders were not a "final settlement" but only the first step towards majority rule. If agreement cannot be reached, then the offer to negotiate transitional procedure may "fall by the wayside."

In a BBC 1 TV interview live from Salisbury for the Tonight Programme, he said: "This is simply giving us the foundation and enabling us to then move forward on the main principles which have been agreed. But we have then to go through the long process of drawing up the new constitution."

Mr Smith made it clear that negotiations were taking place only because Rhodesia had been categorically warned by Dr. Henry Kissinger, the former American secretary of state, that pressure from the free world would increase. "So we therefore came to the simple conclusion that under those circumstances we probably would not be able to continue to survive. So we made this dramatic change."

Mr Smith said his white government would have preferred a more gradual, more controlled change. But he felt able to "sell" a settlement to his supporters because Rhodesians had to "adapt themselves to the world in which they live." But he emphasised that everything depended on the whites getting "real guarantees" which could not be torn up and thrown out of the window.

SOUTH AFRICA

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCOUNTS EFFECT OF U.S. EMBARGO

LD2112l2Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1016 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The minister of justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in Cape Town yesterday that the latest American embargo on police equipment would not prevent the police from maintaining law and order.

Mr Kruger, reacting to the weekend Washington statement by U.S. Commerce Department that it was expanding the embargo on all goods which could be used by the South African police or the defence force, said the ban on sophisticated equipment like computers would have no serious effect on the work of the police.

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